

**THE WEATHER — PARIS:** Monday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp., 51-61. **TURKEY:** Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain. **LONDON:** Monday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp., 51-61. **TEHRAN:** Wednesday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp., 51-61. **CHANNEL:** Moderate. **ROME:** Monday, cloudy with some sun. Temp., 51-61. **NEW YORK:** Monday, rain. Temp., 51-61.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

No. 29,802

## Fault in Polaris, Found in 1966, Disclosed in U.S.

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — Three-quarters of the U.S. Polaris A-1 model submarine-launched nuclear warheads probably would not have worked in the mid-1960s because of a mechanical defect. Department of Energy officials have disclosed.

In November 1966, scientists who discovered the extent of the problem described it as "truly catastrophic," officials said Friday. Publicly, however, there was nothing but praise at the time for the Polaris system.

The evident failure of one major part of the U.S. strategic defense was "closely held at the time," officials said.

It took several months in late 1966 and early 1967 to design a remedy for the difficulty and almost another year to refit the missile warheads deployed on submarines, officials said after reviewing records of the Atomic Energy Commission, predecessor of the Department of Energy.

Accounts of past problems with the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile — such as the probable failure of the Polaris A-1 — have surfaced recently as part of the debate over a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

Scientists, many of them associated with the government's nuclear weapons laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., or Livermore, Calif., have cited weapons problems to support arguments for and against continued nuclear testing.

### Ornery Devices

In the process, however, it has become clear that stockpiled nuclear warheads — more often than the public knows — do run into unexpected problems and do require and receive continued surveillance.

As one key laboratory official said Friday, "nuclear weapons are pretty cotton-picking ornery," being made up of "strangely non-compatible materials" that are radioactive and chemically unstable.

As pieced together from government sources and scientists with the Los Alamos and Livermore

weapons laboratories, the Polaris story began in the late 1950s when the warhead was about to go into production.

Tests in 1958 and 1959 showed what a source described as a "nuclear-safety problem," one that would not harm the warhead's operation but required additional safety mechanisms.

Livermore scientists, who had designed the warhead, had an alternative one available. But because the nuclear test moratorium with the Soviet Union was then in effect, they could not test it. Therefore, they put the original warhead in production with an additional safety device. The first Polaris A-1s and the submarines carrying them went into service in 1960.

### Problem of Aging

In 1965, during a routine examination of the system, a problem of aging in the materials used in the safety device was discovered. In November 1966, broader testing of a bigger Polaris A-1 warhead sample found, according to one official, that "three were bad to one good."

One scientist Friday said the materials in the safety device in effect "bonded together" so that the safety would not release, thus preventing the nuclear warhead from exploding.

A Livermore scientist of the time argued Friday that the problem was not that serious. Rather, there were deviations from design specifications that would lead to degradation of the entire system.

He did concede, however, that "everybody gave finding a solution a very high priority and it got taken care of promptly."

The solution was to incorporate a nuclear component from the newer Polaris A-3 warhead, which was then about to go into production.

A Polaris A-1 warhead modified with the new component was tested underground in early 1967, since the test moratorium had ended in 1961. One month after the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

### In W. German Units

## High Level of Drug Abuse Found Among U.S. Troops

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP) — The head of a congressional task force reviewing drug abuse in the military estimated yesterday that 20 to 30 percent of the personnel in some U.S. units stationed in West Germany use heroin regularly.

Rep. Glenn English, D-Oklahoma, also said that 80 to 90 percent of the personnel in some units use hashish frequently.

Rep. English, a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, based his figures on information collected during a 12-day visit to West Germany that he and four congressmen made last month.

"U.S. forces in Europe can perform their mission," Rep. English said. "But there is a drug problem and, unless immediate action is taken, it will be difficult to contain."

A Pentagon spokesman said that Rep. English's figures had not been reviewed by defense officials, but noted that they differ widely from previous reports. "We haven't had an opportunity to evaluate Rep. English's findings since he returned from Europe," the spokesman said. "However, current statistics within the Department of Defense indicate a much lower percentage of drug abusers."

The military newspaper Stars and Stripes reported this summer that unannounced urinalysis tests of 3,200 Army troops in Europe showed that 4.2 percent used heroin or similar drugs.

In May, an Army general told the House committee that an Army survey showed that 31.2 percent of enlisted men said they used marijuana, while 7.3 percent admitted using hard drugs such as heroin.

Rep. English said his higher figures were based on on-site visits, hearings and questionnaires from between 500 and 1,000 soldiers. The committee is still evaluating the responses.

The task force visit to Europe came as military authorities noted an increase in the number of drug addicts, Rep. English said. There were 25 heroin-related deaths last year, but that level was passed during the first six months of this year, he added.

"What we have, I think is a very large number of recreational users. Whenever they get low, they are going to use something," Rep. English said.

Narcotics available to service personnel in West Germany are stronger than those available in the United States, Rep. English said. He said the marijuana is "stout

stuff" with "10 times the bang that you find from marijuana in the United States."

Heroin in the United States is 4 to 5 percent pure. "The heroin that is sold to soldiers in Germany is 40 percent to 60 percent pure," he added.

Besides boredom and frustration, Rep. English said, the congressmen found that soldiers suffer from the impact of the devalued dollar on their ability to afford recreational activities, discrimination against Americans, language barriers and poor military facilities.

The congressional group met with East German officials and gave them a list of 25 suspected drug traffickers who may be using their country to transport drugs, he said. The group also met with West German officials whom Rep. English described as having a naive view of the problem.

The Pretoria government apparently decided to yield to the key parts of the UN plan in response to warnings that the Western allies might drop their opposition to mandatory economic sanctions, which could cripple South Africa's economy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



A chanting crowd of young Iranians tries to block traffic in the Tehran bazaar yesterday.

### Will Retain Control After Elections

## S. Africa to Await UN in Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 3 (UPI) — South Africa has reversed its stand on Namibia and told the United Nations that it will not hand over control of the mineral-rich territory to local leaders after this week's controversial elections, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today.

The South African reversal is a major concession to the Gaiteans and their Western allies, who have insisted on a UN peacekeeping force to supervise Namibia's independence process. It could clear the way for a true team to move into the territory, known formally as South-West Africa, at the beginning of the new year.

South African Foreign Minister Roelof (Pik) Botha, who relayed his government's decision to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, said he still wanted to negotiate the site of the UN peacekeeping force. But he pledged that those talks would be completed by the end of this month.

Mr. Botha said that his government would still recognize the outcome of the elections it is holding from tomorrow through Friday in Namibia, and it would insist that details of the UN peacekeeping plan must be acceptable to the local leaders elected.

Mr. Botha met Mr. Waldheim three times last week at UN headquarters and then stopped in Washington.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Cambodia Salvation Front Is Announced by Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Dec. 3 (NYT) — The Hanoi radio announced today the formation of Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation in what it called the "liberated zone" of Cambodia, and it reported that the front had called on the entire people of Cambodia "to rise up for the struggle to overthrow the Pol Pot and Lang Sary clique."

Premier Pol Pot and Deputy Premier Lang Sary are the principal leaders of the Phnom Penh government, and the "clique" designation is the habitual slur phrase for the Cambodian leadership.

The announcement was received by diplomatic analysts here as a decisive step in Vietnam's war against its western neighbor. It portends, in their view, a full-scale Vietnamese military and political campaign to overthrow the Pol Pot regime and replace it with a pro-Hanoi government, and it provides a Cambodian "cover" for its operation.

Diplomatic analysts believe that today's announcement removed any doubt among foreign observers here that the elections would be held free of South African interference, as had been promised.]

Western Warnings

The Pretoria government apparently decided to yield to the key parts of the UN plan in response to warnings that the Western allies might drop their opposition to mandatory economic sanctions, which could cripple South Africa's economy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Ex-Cult Aides Reveal a Worldwide Network

## Jones' Secret Bank Accounts Said to Total \$10 Million

By Robert Lindsey

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (NYT) — James Jones, who died with more than 900 followers in Guyana on Nov. 18, left a network of secret bank accounts around the world totaling more than \$10 million, according to former aides. With his death, a mysterious international battle has begun for the fortune amassed by the People's Temple.

According to his former associates, Mr. Jones had established at least six and possibly a dozen or more accounts in Switzerland, Panama and other countries, using anonymous numbered accounts and dummy corporations to conceal their ownership. One former official of the cult said the total of the fortune might be as much as \$15 million.

Timothy Stoen, a San Francisco lawyer who was once a Jones aide and legal adviser, developed the plan for the international network of secret bank accounts before he defected from the People's Temple. Mr. Stoen said that Mr. Jones had spoken of channelling the money to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Stoen suggested that the cult leader might have ordered this in the final hours of his life.

Sources in the cult said that she had been given by Mr. Jones to shoot his anticipated suicides were carried out.

Mrs. Buford managed the People's Temple accounts until she defected from the cult last month. Although Mrs. Buford's whereabouts are not known, there are indications that she recently lived in a so-called safe house selected by Mark Lane, the cult's attorney.

Members of a group of survivors of the Guyana killings said naught after the deaths they were in their way to the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown, the Guyanese capital, with \$500,000 in cash, abandoned the money in the jungle. It was too heavy to carry, they said.

Two women — one whom may be dead — appear to have the answers regarding the new bank accounts. The women, Carolyn Layton and Terri Ford, were close financial advisers to Mr. Jones.

After Mr. Garry and Mr. Lane fearing for their lives, fled into the jungle, Mr. Garry said, Mr. Lane told him that there was \$3 million in People's Temple money in Guyana. Mr. Garry quoted Mr. Lane as saying that he had access to a woman who once controlled that money and other People's Temple assets. He said the woman had decided to defect and had turned to him for help. Mr. Garry could not identify the woman, but other sources said she was Mrs. Buford.

The FBI, as part of its inquiry into the death of Rep. Ryan, is seeking to identify the cult's bank accounts and determine if any federal laws were broken in the transactions. Once the accounts are located, the ownership of the money — if the money is still in the accounts — must be established.

According to other former Jones aides, young female members of the cult played the principal role in the international banking scheme. They were assigned to open dummy overseas bank accounts; they would then be sent on haphazard arranged trips to deposit or transfer money from the accounts. Several accounts were established in Switzerland and Panama, and one account was opened in Romania.

A woman who had taken such a trip said, "We'd walk into these banks in Switzerland, three kids, all girls about 25, and sit down and start talking about all these millions of dollars, and the men wouldn't know what to do."

For Personal Use

She said that one account was established in Switzerland last year, exclusively for Mr. Jones's personal use, and under the name of a dummy corporation, "Bridget." The initial deposit, she said, was \$1.5 million.

Another account was said to have been opened in Panama by a

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1978

Established 1887

Algiers	4,500 Det.	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1,75 Pil.
Amman	2,750 Det.	Iceland	150 Ukr.	Norway	3,25 NLK.
Brussels	12,500 Det.	India	8,8	Portugal	0.42 Esc.
Bulgaria	2,000 Det.	Iran	70 Kds.	Spain	4,000 Rands
Cyprus	23 B.R.	Ireland	1,121 Rls.	Sweden	3,500 Pic.
Dubai	2,750 Det.	Italy	2,000 Pic.	Turkey	50 Pic.
Egypt	4,500 Det.	Japan	500 Pic.	U.S.A.	3,500 Pic.
Finland	22 P.	Kuwait	480 Pic.	Venezuela	1,125 D.P.
Greece	2,200 Det.	Lebanon	1,250 Pic.	Yemen	1,250 D.P.
Germany	1,500 D.M.	Liberia	22 L.	Tunisia	1,25 D.
Great Britain	20 P.	Luxembourg	22 L.	U.S.S.R.	1,25 D.

Algeria

Argentina

Armenia

Barbados

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Bolivia

Bosnia

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cambodia

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Chile

China

Colombia

Congo

Cote d'Ivoire

**Allegations Were Checked****U.S. Defends Its Actions In People's Temple Case**

By Graham Hovey

**WASHINGTON.** Dec. 3 (NYT) — The State Department, stung by persistent charges that it ignored warnings of the plan for mass suicide of the People's Temple members in Guyana, issued a statement last week defending its actions and those of the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown.

Thomas Reston, a department spokesman, said Friday it was "absolutely clear from the record" that the State Department and the embassy had "discharged their responsibilities fully and conscientiously" within the limits imposed by law and constitutional guarantees of the right of privacy.

In fact, he said, "we believe it is safe to say that more attention has been devoted by the United States government to this particular group of Americans living overseas over the past 18 months than to any other group of Americans living abroad."

In five visits to Jonestown, he said, U.S. consular officers checked allegations of mistreatment involving more than 50 individuals in the People's Temple settlement.

**Secret Cult Accounts**

(Continued from Page 1) claim might encounter problems. Other claims are expected from the families of people whose homes and other property was exorted from them by the cult, and several lawsuits, seeking the money, are being prepared.

Mr. Stoen, the former Jones legal adviser, said that he developed a plan in which a branch temple would be established as a corporation in a foreign country and the money would then be sent on the bank's wire to the corporations in an "above-board operation."

Mr. Stoen said that he also suggested that Mr. Jones establish bearer stock corporations and keep the stock itself in Nassau, the Bahamas, to keep ultimate control of the money. Mr. Stoen added that the accounts were set up so that there would be no direct link to Mr. Jones.

Meanwhile, New York Times reporter John Crewdson reported that Treasury Department agents in San Francisco were told 18 months before the murder of Rep. Ryan that members of the People's Temple were illegally shipping large quantities of guns and cash from the United States to Jonestown, according to knowledgeable sources.

About 40 firearms, including some of those apparently used in last month's murders, have been recovered by U.S. agents in Guyana. Law enforcement sources said that a preliminary check of the serial numbers on the weapons indicated that they had come from the United States.

According to sources, neither Mr. Jones nor anyone else connected with the shipments obtained export licenses for the firearms or signed the declarations that are required for the overseas transfer of more than \$5,000.

Jeanne Mills, a cult member until 1975, said that in early 1977 she got in touch with agents of the Customs Bureau, which is part of the Treasury Department, in San Francisco to tell what she knew of the illegal shipments.

**Israel Stand On Talks**

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday, and then postponed his departure from Washington until tomorrow.

Mr. Khalil, who met with President Carter for three hours Friday to explain President Sadat's thinking on an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, had been scheduled to leave Washington yesterday for Romania and the start of a weeklong European tour.

His sudden change of plans, announced after a two-hour session with Mr. Vance, appeared to reflect mutual agreement that he should be available for further talks with U.S. officials after the Israeli-Cabnet meeting today.

In a brief talk with reporters after the meeting, Mr. Khalil said he was staying because "I would like to continue the discussions with Mr. Vance." He acknowledged that Egypt "would like to see the negotiations resumed," but added that no decisions had been made on when or where the U.S.-mediated talks might get moving again.

**Aide Says U.S. Won't Deport Vietnam Officer**

(Continued from Page 1)

**WASHINGTON.** Dec. 3 (NYT) — The Carter administration has no intention of deporting a former Vietnamese general whose summary execution in Saigon of a Viet Cong prisoner in 1968 was shown on television, a Justice Department official said.

"There is no prospect of him being deported," Terry Adamson, the Justice Department's director of public information, said Friday about the case of Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan.

He said that Attorney General Griffin Bell shared President Carter's view that "such historical revisionism was folly." The attorney general also is likely to halt an immigration proceeding to rescind the former general's permanent resident status, the first step toward citizenship, Mr. Adamson said.



A block-long wall of posters forms the backdrop for a bus-stop conversation in Caracas.

**Venezuela Goes to Polls After U.S.-Style Campaign**

**CARACAS.** Dec. 3 (AP) — Venezuelans voted today for a new president and congress, after a high-powered political campaign with a distinctly U.S. flavor.

The first conversation took place in an airliner in which Mrs. Blakey and Mr. McCoy were flying from Guyana to the United States last May 13, and the second was by telephone a few days later, Mr. Reston said.

When Mrs. Blakey, in the first conversation, "whether whether she could go to the press," Mr. McCoy replied "that he wasn't sure it would help, but it was for her to decide," Mr. Reston said.

**Asked Again**

When she asked the same question during the telephone conversation, according to Mr. Reston, "Mr. McCoy responded that she should make her own decision, but he felt that, at that point, it wasn't going to solve anything, really, since the press reports up to that date had not helped to resolve the issue."

"He strongly recommended that she contact appropriate federal law enforcement agencies to report what she knew, in hopes that they would be able to uncover corroborative evidence that could be forwarded to our embassy in Guyana and turned over to the government of Guyana with an official request to investigate People's Temple activities in that country," Mr. Reston said.

Mr. McCoy, a career diplomat, returned from his consular post in Guyana in August to become the State Department's country director for Guyana. He has been serving on the government task force, set up to deal with the Guyana mass suicide after the killing of Rep. Leo Ryan and four Americans at an airstrip near Jonestown Nov. 18.

State Department officials said that Mr. McCoy was also the consular officer accused by People's Temple defectors of having been compromised by a sexual relationship with a woman in Jonestown arranged by James Jones, the leader of the settlement.

**Hanoi Unveils 'Cambodia Salvation Front'**

(Continued from Page 1)

chean people." Communist Cambodians have discarded the Frenchified spelling of their country's name and reverted to the earlier "Kampuchea," which is pronounced kam-poo-chay with the stress on the second syllable.

Hanoi reported that the conference elected a 14-member central committee of the front and named Hen Somrim as its leader. Mr. Hen Somrim was described in the broadcast as a former member of the "eastern region party organization" and political commissar and commander of an army division.

The front also set up a news agency and a radio station called the "Voice of the Kampuchean People," Hanoi reported.

In a ceremony marking the elec-

**Refugee Boat Capsizes Off Malaysia Coast**

(Continued from Page 1)

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 3 (AP) — Rescue teams yesterday searched for 98 persons missing from a Vietnamese refugee vessel that capsized yesterday in the South China Sea off Malaysia's northeastern coast, causing at least 44 persons to drown.

The wooden fishing boat broke apart about 100 meters off the coast of Pantai Ru, near Pasir Putih, about 300 kilometers northeast of here. Bodies of the victims found so far were buried today. There were 147 survivors.

The vessel arrived Friday morning with 289 passengers — 156 children, 46 women and 87 men. The dead were mostly children, the chief police officer of Pasir Putih district, Fauzi Bin Shaari, said. Police had barred the vessel from landing and two people who swam ashore Friday were ordered back to the boat.

One child died last night in the youth club center near Pantai Ru. The other 43 bodies buried were found in the sea or washed ashore.

Police said that survivors had said two fishing boats left Vietnam on Nov. 26, and that one of the boats later developed engine trouble in the South China Sea. All were then transferred to the 40-foot boat which in turn capsized after being buffeted by waves.

The panel completed a month of

public hearings on the assassination Friday, and Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, committee chairman, said the inquiry found "the outline of a conspiracy."

But, he said, "I'm not sure we proved conclusively that there was a conspiracy."

The next step calls for committee members to reach detailed conclusions on the investigation, in which the staff conducted 2,686 interviews, traveled to dozens of cities in the United States and abroad and issued 260 subpoenas.

**Final Report**

A final report will cover the King assassination and the shooting of President John Kennedy, whose slaying was also investigated by the committee. The report is expected next year.

Committee counsel Robert Blak-

er has said it is likely that one or both of Ray's brothers, John and Jerry, played some part in planning or carrying out Dr. King's assassination on April 4, 1968, outside a Memphis, Tenn., motel.

Ray is serving a 99-year prison

term for the assassination. In 1969 he pleaded guilty to the killing, but he recanted shortly thereafter and now claims he was an unwitting participant in a conspiracy.

Jerry Ray explained his arrest to

the committee by saying, "I wandered into the wrong house."

He told the committee he had

nothing to do with Dr. King's

assassination.

The rebels have repeatedly

claimed that Ethiopian troops were

directed and aided by Soviet and

Cuban forces. Ethiopia has always

denied this but admits receiving

large quantities of Soviet arms,

which it is using to end the pro-

tracted independence struggle in

Eritrea.

sion of the central committee. Hanoi Radio said, Mr. Hen Somrim handed over the front's banner to the front's military units, which were referred to as the "Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces." The Phnom Penh army is called the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

The race for the five-year presi-

dential term was considered a toss-up between two major can-

didates, Luis Ordaz, 54, of the

governing Democratic Action Party and Luis Campins, 53, of the

Social Christian Party.

The two, whose mildly leftist

parties are almost identical in

ideology, were expected to collect

between them 70 to 80 percent of

the total vote.

The incumbent president, 56-

year-old Carlos Perez of the

Democratic Action Party, is barred by law from running for re-election for 10 years.

The voters also were choosing

183 members of the Chamber of

Deputies, 42 members of the

Senate and 20 state legislatures.

French observers said everything

came to a halt during his absence in Moscow. If the Iranian religious

leader Ayatollah Khomeini was not

in Algiers, it is probably

because Col. Boumedienne was not

in Algiers. The Iranian had intended

to lead his campaign against the

shah from a Moslem country, but

no body in Algiers could or would

take the decision to offer him a

refuge and a platform while Col.

Boumedienne was away.

The Council of the Revolution —

eight men of the original 26 — is

there to decide the shape and the

direction of Algeria "after

Boumedienne." No one tower

clearly above his peers, no one has

a sufficiently reliable personal

power base to assure his succession.

There will have to be alliances

and possibly intrigues before the

new power hierarchy, and the poli-

cy that goes with it, emerges.

Reportedly, a division is already

developing between hard-line radi-

cals and moderates.

Given that two nations with veto

power are involved in the struggle,

possible Security Council action to

remedy the situation will be very

limited, if it is possible at all.

The Chinese are spreading the

word that Soviet-armed Vietnam is

doing the dirty work of the Soviet

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control over Chinese begomony

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Joyce S.

By U.S. Defense Ex-Aides

## Balanced of Terror Is Seen Lopsided in Soviet Favor

By Drew Middleton

**NEW YORK**, Dec. 3 (NYT) — Two former Defense Department officials have warned that the nuclear balance of the world is no longer in balance but "severely lopsided," that the Soviet objective would be industrial recovery rather than what they called "damage denial."

They argued that recovery depends on the amount of equipment remaining after a nuclear strike, rather than how many buildings are intact. "Even without protection," the writers contend, "the Soviets would have as much industrial capacity remaining as the United States," and even modest protection "would give them a 2-to-1 or 3-to-1 advantage."

The authors noted that the Defense Nuclear Agency uses 44 criteria to measure the strategic balance. The United States was termed ahead on all counts at the time of the Cuban missile crisis, but behind in all but 11 now.

## Based on Current Plans

"Of these," the authors said, "two are accounted for by the inapplicable exclusion of the Backfire bomber from pertinent categories, two more by recent intelligence on improving Soviet missile accuracy — leaving seven categories where, owing to America's lead in numbers of MIRVed Poseidon warheads, the U.S. maintains a fragile advantage." The Backfire is the name the West has assigned to a new, powerful Soviet medium bomber; a "MIRVed" warhead is one equipped with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles.

The writers pointed out that the most important qualification of their study is that it is based entirely on current plans; although these can change for the better, they said, "the record suggests that change will be for the worse."

Three years ago, the Ford administration concluded that the nuclear balance was becoming precarious, but that this could be rectified by production of the B-1 bomber, development of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, deployment of Cruise missiles of unrestricted range and acceleration of the Trident submarine program.

Since then, the authors noted, the project has been canceled, research funds for the mobile missile have been cut in half, the range of the Cruise missile has been reduced in the strategic-arms talks, "and the Trident program is well behind schedule."

## Soviet Tests

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has tested heavy missiles that are accurate to within about 600 feet, has tested a missile equipped with the multiple re-entry vehicles for its Delta-class nuclear submarines and has increased the development of the Backfire bomber, they said.

The implications of these trends, the authors say, are that the United States in a confrontation "will presumably do much the same" as the Soviet Union did in 1962, "look for an escape hatch, if there be one."

On the basis of a series of high-explosive tests, the two writers examined Soviet industrial protection, and took issue with the common U.S. belief that a single nuclear bomb will destroy a city. The reality, they asserted, is that even the largest weapon in the U.S. arsenal "cannot destroy the industry of a large city."

Mr. Jones is a manager of program and production evaluation with the Boeing Aerospace Co., and Mr. Thompson is an associate professor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Sources inside the Agriculture Department described that project as "mixed success," underestimating by 15 to 20 percent spring wheat harvests in Canada and the United States but coming within 1 percent of the spring wheat crop for the Soviet Union.

Photographs taken by Landsat with the permission of the Soviet Union were analyzed together with weather information provided by the Russians to produce a forecast of 91.4 million tons at least a month before spring harvest began. The Russians said their spring wheat harvest was 92 million tons.



LOWERING INFERNO — Firefighters in Newport, R.I., dive for safety as a flaming three-story building begins to collapse on top of them. No serious injuries were reported.

## U.S. Planning to Forecast World Crops With Satellite

By Thomas O'Toole

**WASHINGTON**, Dec. 3 (WP) — The Carter administration is planning a \$300 million project that would use satellites to forecast worldwide harvests, ranging from rice in Vietnam to wheat in the Soviet Union.

The project has the tentative approval of at least a dozen countries whose crops would be involved and the definite approval of the White House, which is understood to have allocated \$30 million to get the project under way in fiscal 1980.

The project still has no formal name, but will make use of the existing Landsat satellite and a follow-on Landsat to be put into earth orbit late in 1980. Its aim is to forecast harvests of wheat, barley, rice, soybeans, corn, cotton and sunflowers in all the major crop-growing regions of the world.

It would cost an estimated \$300 million over its first six years. Most of the cost would be picked up by the Agriculture Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Interior Department, the State Department and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration would also pay portions of the cost.

At least one reason for undertaking such an ambitious project is the failure by the Agriculture Department and the Central Intelligence Agency in 1977 to forecast correctly wheat harvests in the Soviet Union and soybean harvests in Brazil. Both harvests were badly overestimated with the result that the United States was ill-prepared for the heavy foreign buying of both crops here — buying that led to higher prices for U.S. consumers.

The State Department's Agency for International Development is also backing the project, in part because it would provide an early warning of impending crop disasters around the world.

The satellite forecasting project is the outgrowth of an experiment run a year ago by NASA and the Agriculture Department called Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment. That involved the use of the Landsat satellite to forecast wheat harvests.

Sources inside the Agriculture Department described that project as "mixed success," underestimating by 15 to 20 percent spring wheat harvests in Canada and the United States but coming within 1 percent of the spring wheat crop for the Soviet Union.

Photographs taken by Landsat with the permission of the Soviet Union were analyzed together with weather information provided by the Russians to produce a forecast of 91.4 million tons at least a month before spring harvest began. The Russians said their spring wheat harvest was 92 million tons.

## Ships Collide Off France

**CHERBOURG**, France, Dec. 3 (AP) — A Panamanian banana boat collided with a Greek cargo ship today about 20 nautical miles off the French coast, with three Greek sailors suffering minor injuries, maritime officials said.



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**Execution Could Bring Violence****Crisis Nears for Pakistan On How to Handle Bhutto**

By William Borders

**R**AWLIPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 3 (NYT) — As former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto occurs the end of his long court battle to save himself from the gallows, Pakistan is coming to what many here regard as a crucial turn in its 31-year history.

Mr. Bhutto's appeal of his murder conviction and death sentence is expected to be completed early next month in the supreme court here. If the death sentence is upheld and carried out, he and his supporters have warned of grave consequences.

"More than my life is at stake," the 50-year-old former prime minister said recently in an appeal written from the small, bleak death-row cell that he has occupied here since his conviction in March for conspiracy to murder a political opponent four years ago. "Make no mistake about it. The future of Pakistan is at stake."

In a form of protest previously unknown in this part of the world, four anti-government demonstrators publicly burned themselves to death last month. Several others survived attempts at self-immolation. Mr. Bhutto's supporters warned that there would be waves of further violence if he is hanged.

**New Suicide Element**

The suicides took place in busy market areas in various parts of the country before horrified crowds of thousands. Each of the four, all young men, chanted "Free Bhutto now," doused himself with gasoline and struck a match.

"It is a wholly new element in Pakistan's political struggles," wrote a columnist in the Lahore magazine *Viewpoint*, "and speaks eloquently of the state of mind in which at least a sizable section of the people finds itself."

The government, in a move apparently designed to contain the street violence, has arrested many leaders of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party in recent weeks, including the former prime minister's 25-year-old daughter, Benazir, who is a vociferous and active partisan of his cause. According to reliable estimates, more than 1,000 of Mr. Bhutto's followers are now being held as political prisoners.

But the generals who have been running Pakistan since they ousted Mr. Bhutto in a coup 16 months ago are thought to feel that only his death will end the threat he represents to them.

Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the president and chief martial-law administrator, has said several times recently that if the supreme

**Islamization Plans**

**I**SLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 3 (AP) — Gen. Zia announced yesterday a series of steps to place the nation's laws and political-economic life in step with Islamic teachings.

Government offices and organizations will arrange for Moslem prayers to be said during office hours, he said.

Special Islamic or Sharia benches would be set up immediately at all high courts and superior courts to strike down laws that go against Islamic teaching.

The Council of Islamic Ideology, meanwhile, would establish new laws dealing with theft, drinking, adultery and protection of religious freedom. Islam provides severe punishments for crimes like theft, drinking and adultery. Thieves can get their left hands chopped off and adulterers are ordered to die.

**But Government Is Pledged to Status Quo****U.S. Base Criticized in Iceland Press**

By John Vinocur

**KEFLAVIK**, Iceland, Dec. 3 (NYT) — An Icelandic newspaper published a photo of a plane displaying cockroaches recently, and accompanied it with the explanation that "they seem to thrive in the presence of the American military man."

The entomology exhibit and complaints about water pollution and leaking cesspools have been part of a campaign by segments of the Icelandic press against the U.S. air and naval base here. But the accusations are taken with something close to good nature.

The base command, the U.S. Embassy in Reykjavik and NATO headquarters in Brussels feel they have come out ahead on a far more important issue. The new Icelandic coalition government, generally leftist in tone and including a Marxist-oriented party, agreed in September, three months after its election, to maintain the status quo in Icelandic foreign policy — meaning that the direct leftist pressure for the removal of the strategic base is now suspended.

The satisfaction among NATO officials is great because they main-

**E.W. Dickinson,  
U.S. Painter,  
Is Dead at 87**

**ORLEANS**, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP) — Edwin W. Dickinson, 87, a painter who chronicled life on Cape Cod for more than 60 years, died yesterday.

His works included nature scenes, still lifes, family, friends, nudes and himself.

"To paint something you like is a basic initial blunder. One should keep going into new fields or else you're held back," he said in 1970.

Mr. Dickinson studied with Charles W. Hawthorne, founder of the Provincetown Art Colony and the Cape Cod school of art early in this century. He also studied at the Pratt Institute from 1910 to 1911 and in Paris from 1919 to 1920.

Before his retirement, Mr. Dickinson taught at several art schools in New York City.

**Marion Selby Adams Stewart**

**CARACAS**, Venezuela, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Marion Selby Adams Stewart, widow of former U.S. Ambassador C. Allan Stewart, has died of injuries suffered in an attack by a purse snatcher.

Mrs. Stewart, believed to be in her late 70s, was attacked on the street near her home in the Alta Flora residential neighborhood last week. She died Friday night in the Caracas Medical Center.

Since the installation of the current government, questions concerning the security of the base and its classified NATO documents have arisen. Although it is pledged to maintaining the status quo in foreign policy, the Progressive Alliance, the partner in Iceland's coalition that the U.S. Embassy described as "the linear descendant" of the defunct Icelandic Communist Party, has started a flanking attack on the installation.

Alliance members of the government normally would have no access to NATO or base information, according to U.S. sources, but a NATO spokesman in Brussels acknowledged that in the course of proceeding with business quite normally, certain ad hoc security measures have been taken" at Keflavik.

In principle, NATO reports are seen only by Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal, a member of the Social Democratic Party and a supporter of keeping the base. Mr. Grondal has a "top secret" NATO security clearance, but none of the more than 1,000 Icelanders who work at Keflavik have access to documents above the low-level category "for official use only."

This situation has been turned into an argument against the base by the alliance. Education Minister Ragnar Arnalds, an alliance member, said in an interview: "The fact is the Americans keep us out of such things as military secrets. No one in the Icelandic government has an idea about what goes on at the base, and we think this is intolerable. But the idea of secrets is a joke in a little country like ours. Everybody knows everybody. Secrets are impossible to keep. However you argue, the base makes no sense. It should go."

**Soviet Embassy**

The security question is a real one because of the activities of the Soviet Embassy in Reykjavik. It is a third larger than any other diplomatic mission, and Capt. Thomas Keene, commanding officer of the U.S. naval station at Keflavik, says, "Any intelligent individual would recognize that this is an important base for us and would like to see its effectiveness reduced."

Addressing the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee on Friday, Mr. Blum said: "Millions of copies of overtly anti-Semitic books, pamphlets and magazine articles circulate under official auspices in the U.S.S.R."

He said that the Soviet media frequently engaged in overt anti-Jewish incitement, referring to a television program entitled "Traders in Souls," which he described as a "vicious debasement of Israel and the Jewish people."



Demonstrator, left, in Paris Larzac protest Saturday is pursued by plainclothes policeman.

**Larzac Protest March Ends in Violence in Paris**

**PARIS**, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — A 710-kilometer march to Paris ended in violence yesterday when riot police fired tear-gas grenades into a crowd of 40,000 persons protesting Defense Ministry plans to take over land on the Larzac plateau for the extension of an army camp.

A group of farmers and ecologists started the march early last month. On Saturday, they arrived on the edge of south Paris and were joined by leftist supporters. The marchers were authorized to enter the city but banned from the central districts.

As the largely peaceful crowd demonstrated, a handful of crash-helmeted anarchists threw stones and incendiary devices at the police, who responded

ed with tear gas. The crowd turned and retreated as the police fired tear-gas shells straight at the front ranks. No arrests were reported.

Today, a delegation of 11 farmers met with an aide to Defense Minister Yvon Bourges. The Larzac protest movement has been developing since the early 1970s. It has involved continuing court battles and a common front of many disparate elements, including archaeologists, regionalists, pacifists and pretenders, as well as farmers and leftists.

Target of the protests is the government's intention to more than quintuple the size of a military base in the Larzac, from 3,000 to 17,000 hectares, thereby expropriating 500 peasants and their sheep.

**Gunmen Kidnap 2 British Bankers in San Salvador**

**SAN SALVADOR**, Dec. 3 (AP) — Gunmen have kidnapped two British bankers in downtown San Salvador, a week after the abduction of a Dutch businessman by leftist guerrillas.

The British ambassador here said Ian Massie, 46, manager of the Bank of London and Montreal, and his assistant, Michael Chatterton, 45, were seized Friday in a

parking lot in the business district. Both Mr. Massie and Mr. Chatterton are married. They arrived in El Salvador three months ago and are the third and fourth foreigners kidnapped here this year. A Japanese businessman was earlier killed by his abductors.

Police refused to comment on the latest abductions.

The British ambassador said the bankers were seized by armed men shortly after midnight. He did not explain what they were doing in the area that late, but he noted that the kidnappers were near their bank. There were no immediate reports of ransom demands from the kidnappers.

On Nov. 24, Frits Schuitema, manager of the San Salvador subsidiary of the Dutch-based Philips Electronics Co., was abducted by five men who intercepted his car near his office.

Mr. Schuitema's kidnappers identified themselves as members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, a leftist guerrilla organiza-

tion fighting to overthrow the military-backed government of President Carlos Romero.

The guerrillas issued a statement yesterday saying that Mr. Schuitema was safe.

**ETA Takes Credit  
For Holdup, Killing**

**BILBAO**, Spain, Dec. 3 (Reuters)

— The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA yesterday claimed responsibility for an 84 million peseta (\$1.2 million) armed robbery from one of Spain's major steel companies.

ETA's military branch said in notes to news media that it was making public its responsibility to eliminate all possible doubt of who was behind Friday's robbery at the Altos Hornos de Vizcaya plant near here. ETA's military wing also claimed responsibility yesterday for the shooting to death of a civil guard in the Basque town of Onate.

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**Result of Nonpartisan Consensus****Spain to Vote This Week  
On Constitution for All**

**MADRID**, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Spain has never had a constitution that lasted more than 47 years, and a few lasted only two or three. So when seven centrist gathered 15 months ago to write a new constitution, they needed a different approach.

The need was for a national charter that could reconcile Spaniards after the 1936-1939 Civil War and the 36 years of dictatorship that followed. "The great virtue of our work," 37-year-old Cortes deputy Miguel Roca said at the time, "is that it is not coming from the left wing or the right wing but from everyone."

The formula was labeled "consensus." It meant that Premier Adolfo Suarez's governing Union of the Democratic Center, the strong Socialist Workers Party, other smaller parties and even the Communists set aside partisan politics to fulfill the overriding need of consolidating Spain's newborn democracy with a constitution.

The product of that consensus, the text that Spaniards will vote to accept or reject on Wednesday, is the country's 11th constitution since 1808.

The 1978 model is different from all those that came before," historian Ricardo de la Cierva said. "Former enemies have come together to write it elbow to elbow. It is not the constitution of half of Spain against the other half, but that of almost all Spaniards for everybody."

He pointed out that as a novelty in Spanish history, "neither the Catholic Church as such nor the army as such has participated in the debates or the votes."

Franco had only an informal, undemocratic constitution, called the "fundamental laws," which he could amend with a personal decree if he wished. After his death in late 1975, reformers and democrats gave the framing of a new constitution the highest priority.

After the twin victories of Mr. Suarez's centrists and of the Socialists in the elections of June 15 last year for the Cortes (Parliament), the legislature named a seven-man drafting group. Three came from the Union of the Democratic Center and one each from the Socialists, Communists, moderate Catalans and rightist Popular Alliance.

Five of the men were less than 40 years old, and none had fought in the Civil War.

Bound by a pact of silence, the seven hammered out a first draft, dining frequently together and retreating at weekends to a hideaway hotel in the mountains north of Madrid.

Maintaining the consensus was

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J. Kiel S.A.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Monday, December 4, 1978

## Yes, We'll Have No Banana

"Between 1973 and 1975 we had the deepest banana that we had in 35 years, and yet inflation dipped only very briefly." The economist Alfred Kahn, who heads the administration's task force against inflation, has taken to using "banana" for the word "recession." The reason, he amiably explains, is that references to recessions seem to make people nervous and irritable. He hardly needs to add that one of the people made most irritable is his employer, President Carter.

\* \* \*

In the peculiar atmosphere that frequently precedes a recession, the CVI — the Candor and Veracity Index — takes a sharp dive, and everyone in official positions is required to pretend that the probable is impossible. It is one of the conventions of American politics that no president can ever acknowledge any chance of a recession ahead. That custom is now adding another element of murkiness and uncertainty to public discussion of the coming year's prospects. High officials are permitted to speak of slow growth ahead. But all references to recessions are forbidden — as noted by the effervescent Mr. Kahn, who likes to live dangerously.

Over the past 30 years, this country has been through six recessions. One of them was in the Truman administration, and three in the Eisenhower years. The definition of a recession is, incidentally, a contraction of the economy — a decline in the gross national product — in two consecutive quarters of a year. One body of opinion held that they were natural and necessary adjustments in a country that was, after all, getting richer rapidly.

But the 1960s were different. A combination of skillful management and good luck brought a prolonged surge of growth. There was a hesitation in 1966-67 that some students of the subject think might have turned into a recession had not the government been financing an increasingly expensive Vietnam War with borrowed money. Despite the war,

there was a recession in 1969-70. Several years later, aggravated by soaring inflation, another developed. As Mr. Kahn observed in his comment on bananas, it was the worst since the Depression, but, as a remedy for inflation, it proved remarkably ineffective. It is now nearly four years since the last of those contractions, and the familiar pattern seems to be asserting itself again.

\* \* \*

That is not a prospect for anyone to regard with equanimity. A recession imposes costs that are real, serious and very unequally distributed. Two of the most prominent victims are those cherished values, opportunity and mobility. It gets harder for people to get on the ladder, step up it or try new ventures. For those people fortunate enough to have established positions and seniority with prosperous companies, a recession can pass unnoticed. For the young, the blacks, the people stuck in jobs they dislike — for the outsiders and the newcomers — it's another matter.

But can a recession be avoided? The answer has to be that the favorable conditions of the early 1960s no longer obtain. There are things that a government can do to postpone a recession for a time. But all of those things are inflationary. Since a high inflation rate makes recessions more destructive than ever, that would be a wantonly bad choice. Mr. Kahn is arguing that, if a government must work without public support, it has only limited weapons to combat inflation. They amount to spending cuts and high interest rates, applied in ways that incur deep social costs. The Carter administration's strategy is to enlist sufficient voluntary cooperation from wage earners and from companies to work down the inflation rate without having to hold the country in a state of prolonged economic stagnation. A recession in the coming year is likely. Whether the administration can get the public cooperation to keep it a mild and short one is very much an open question.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## On Selling Arms to China

America's triangular relationship with a feuding Russia and China poses no harder question than whether the West should sell arms to one of them. Peking wants weapons and advanced technology heretofore denied to both Communist powers. Moscow rages against the idea; a warning of serious consequences if London sells military jets to China was only the latest of many demarches. Still, the Carter administration is reluctant to turn the Chinese away empty-handed. It hopes to encourage the pragmatic politics of a post-Mao government that seems eager to open its doors to the world to promote its economic development.

\* \* \*

Peking aims to modernize equipment, including military equipment, that lags 20 years behind that of the Soviet Union. At most, the Chinese in this century can modestly improve their ability to wage a limited border war and to defend themselves against some types of Soviet attack. Such improvements would, it is true, increase the risks to the Soviet Union in any potential two-front war. And such a diversion can marginally contribute to Western Europe's sense of security. That is why the West Europeans look favorably toward some sales of things like anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and warship engines.

For the United States, the Soviet relationship is more central. The need to stabilize it and to restrain the nuclear arms race remains a key objective of American foreign policy. American arms sales to China, over the vigorous protests of Moscow, could sour the atmosphere. Moreover, arms that enhance Peking's ability to seize Taiwan might be used by some future regime in ways that

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Calling Time on SALT

Mr. Brezhnev said . . . that a new treaty with the United States . . . was 95 percent complete. A year ago, Mr. Carter used almost the same words. What is holding things up? The question is important not because a new agreement would lessen the two sides' capacity for mutual destruction but because the absence of an agreement makes international tension seem worse than it is. The military argument in most disarmament talks is secondary to the political; obviously so, since neither side will forfeit its ability to defend itself. But that has become more than usually true in SALT. . . . Whatever happens both sides will retain the ability they have enjoyed over the decades to deter the other by the

— From the *Guardian* (London).

#### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 4, 1903

NEW YORK — The Baltimore Sun commented in an editorial: "Some of the demands which are made by the missionaries in China are not only un-Christian, but patently absurd. Why should a Chinese official be slaughtered to avenge the death of a native pastor or the burning of a church unless he was proved to be a murderer and an arsonist? If the Chinese government had any backbone it would insist on being free to administer justice as do the Western nations. If the missionaries don't approve of that method of enforcing the law they could leave the country."

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1928

PEKING — The Nationalist government of China is menaced on two fronts: on the one hand by the war lords with their soldiers, on the other by the labor unions. The government has used both persuasion and force to keep the two dangers in abeyance. The unions are being encouraged by thousands of former politicians who lost their jobs by the rise of the Nationalist government, and by those occasional Communist agitators who dare show themselves in the north. Luckily for the Nationalists, the unions and war lords have shown no signs of getting together.



## U.S. and a Developing China

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON** — Can Teng Hsiao-ping impose rapid modernization on China? That is the question that has to be asked in the obscure half-light of the events which have recently been shaking Peking.

Despite Teng's recent success, the long-term odds — economically, politically and actuarily — go against it. So while the United States has a strong vested interest in the success of his program, it is important to avoid an entangling alliance with any faction in Chinese politics.

The "modernization" program identified with Teng calls for rapid advances in agriculture and industry by 1985. Agricultural production is to grow by 4.3 percent annually — a higher figure than ever in the past. Industrial growth is supposed to increase at an annual rate of more than 10 percent.

The thrust for this truly great leap forward is supposed to come from high technology imported from Europe, Japan and the United States. To apply the new technology, China will train a whole new elite at home and abroad.

To pay for the training and imports, China will immediately expand, in partnership with foreign countries, production of exportable commodities — notably coal, iron and oil. To move the commodities, it will improve five harbors and develop six new railroads.

On economic grounds alone these targets seem extremely hard to achieve. Whether in Russia, Iran, Egypt, Brazil or Nigeria, plans for breakneck modernization of large, underdeveloped countries have tended to fail. China presents a particularly difficult proposition. Its huge population suggests that development can be achieved best by the use of manpower, not by modern machinery that saves on human labor.

Political obstacles to rapid modernization through foreign techniques seem even higher. The creed handed down by Mao Tse-tung emphasizes egalitarian mass endeavor and self-reliance. It thus goes exactly counter to the social division between the masses and an elite with foreign connections implied by the Teng program.

Apart from having to contend

with the ghost of Mao, the Teng modernization program has to fight the flesh-and-blood leaders who came to power during the Cultural Revolution and its aftermath. Having experienced the turmoil of the years 1966 through 1975, the latest crop of leaders is prone to resist modernization unless absolutely certain it will out.

### Aged Leadership

Which is where the actual tangles come in. Teng is 74 years old. His best-known allies in the leadership include China's president, Yeh Chien-ying, who is 80; a vice premier, Li Fisen-men, who is 77; and the defense minister, Hsu Hsiang-chien, who is 76.

Given these ages, Teng has to move — and move rapidly — to convert or cut down some of the younger leaders. That group includes predominantly Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Communist Party and premier, who is 57; Wang Tung-hsing, a vice chairman of the party and security man, who is 62; and Chen Hsi-liau, a vice premier and commander of the Peking military district, who is 65.

At the recent meetings in Peking, Teng plainly made some progress.

Chairman Hua apparently shifted

from a position of reservation on modernization to one of enthusiasm. It is expected in the next few weeks that major contracts will be let to foreign firms for development of coal, iron and oil resources.

The two other younger leaders — Vice Chairman Wang and Vice Premier Chen — while not purged, were the subjects of wall-poster attacks that reflect diminished status.

The Maoist cult was diluted by a decision to rehabilitate former Defense Minister Peng Teh-huai, an opponent of Mao who was purged

in 1959.

But Teng clearly did not win an all-out victory. He remains vice

prime minister of the government and vice

chairman of the party. Chairman

Hua is still in place as chairman

and premier, and can easily slip

back on modernization later on.

Especially since Maoism remains the official creed. Moreover, even to

get what he did, Teng had to resort

to the unorthodox (and potentially

dangerous) device of street demon-

strations and interviews with for-

merialists.

The U.S. interest is to favor

Teng's program. An advancing

China with ties to the West is the

best possible antidote to the truly

terrible prospect of a Chinese-Sovi-

et approach.

However, the best hope for mod-

ernization is not that Teng achieves

it, but that he passes the baton to

some younger leader. So Washingt

on ought to avoid a hard committ

ment to Teng in a fictional context.

The more so as the United States,

unlike Teng, wants to promote its

China connection in a way that

also fosters closer ties with the So-

uthern Union.

The nearest civilization is almost

certainly thousands of years old

and hundreds of light years away.

By beaming radio pulses into space,

aliens from another civilization

could transmit detailed messages in

mathematical code. Even zipping

along at the speed of light (roughly

186,000 miles per second), however,

radio signals would take centuries

to reach us here on earth. Neverthe-

less, it is likely that such a message

would contain more than a simple

"hello." It is possible that the mes-

sage would describe the culture of

such an advanced civilization in

wondrous detail.

The danger of such contact with

a presumably superior civilization

is that it might teach us too much,

too soon. The likelihood of hearing

from beings thousands of years

ahead of us in science and technol-

ogy has caused Carl Sagan, a phys-

icist professor at the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology, that lesson

might renew our hope in the future

and deflate the fashionable doom-

sayers among us who warn that

overpopulation, industrial pollu-

tion and a host of other ills will

soon destroy our civilization. And

such a message from outer space

might even teach us how to avoid

self-destructive social organization.

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## BUSINESS

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## FINANCE

Page 7

**Euromarket****Yield Differentials of Eurobonds Point to Dollar's Lasting Recovery**

By William Ellington

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ) — Analysts say that the narrowing of these differentials could reflect the market's acceptance of the Carter administration's view that output and inflation will rise in Europe and Japan next year while showing a more moderate trend in the United States. If so, there is a good prospect that the U.S. current trade deficit with other nations will narrow next year and perhaps even show a surplus. Such a development would undoubtedly be accompanied by a sharply rising dollar.

Some analysts assert that the narrowing of yield differentials, which started when the United States announced measures to support its currency on Nov. 1, point toward a lasting recovery of the dollar. At least, the record of long-term yield differentials as an indicator of future trends in foreign exchange rates has been relatively steady.

Unlike short-term interest rates, long-term yields are not administered by central banks. Hence, long-term rates are a better reflection of the actual economic trends as well as the market's views of the future outlook for the economy, including inflation rates and ex-

change rates.

The eurobond advisory service of Kidder Peabody keeps track on a weekly basis of the yield differentials between eurodollar bonds and bonds denominated in other currencies. The bonds generally have 10 years left to maturity and all are rated "AAA."

A comparison of the yield differentials on Friday with those on October 27, before the dollar support measures were announced, shows a considerable narrowing between the dollar and West German mark narrowed to 320 basis points from 358 while the differential with the Swiss franc narrowed to 514 from 570. The yield differential with the guinea narrowed to 65 basis points from 105 and the yen to 296 from 345.

Over the week, eurodollar bond prices have been concerned about a possible realignment of the European joint float currencies before the European Monetary System is adopted next year. It seems likely that any realignment will involve switching out of long-term Swiss franc bonds into long-term dollar bonds.

Some market participants said that there is an open question as to whether the prospects for appreciation of the dollar will outweigh concern about a possible sell-off in eurodollar bond prices.

In its weekly bond tele, Hill

**New York Stock Market**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT) — There were days last week when the stock market, with prices apparently taking their cue from rapidly-unfolding news developments, seemed quite undecided about its future course. In fact, if an investor took his eyes off the market for as much as a single day, all the signals seemed to be scrambled.

On Wednesday, for example, the Dow Jones Industrial average plunged 14 points and settled uneasily at the 790 level. The big news that day was bad for the market. The U.S. trade deficit expanded by \$2.13 billion in October, or well above earlier Wall Street estimates.

The only issue to set a 52-week high on the New York Stock Exchange in that session — Bell Telephone of Canada — does not even do the bulk of its business in the United States.

But a dramatic reversal occurred on Thursday. The Dow bounced up nearly 9 points, reflecting several developments. Farm-product prices, which influence inflation trends, trimmed back slightly during November.

The dollar improved in foreign-exchange currencies. And shortly after the closing bell, the Federal Reserve weighed in with more good news in the form of a nearly \$2 billion drop for the latest tally in the nation's basic money supply.

Friday's market was keyed to the previous day's strength, and the Dow

handily gained a dozen points.

**Slight Change**

But when all the dust settled, the Dow showed virtually no change for the full week. It closed at \$1,142 with a token gain of 1.30 points.

Although trading volume remained disappointingly slim from a stock-broker's point of view, it ran well ahead of the previous four-session week that included the Thanksgiving holiday. Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 110.4 million shares from the preceding week's 79.8 million.

Sharing honors late in the week were such price gainers as Boeing, Polaroid and International Business Machines.

The negatives for stock prices, ranging from near-record interest rates to the likelihood of a business slowdown in 1979, have been advertised zealously. So much so that some investment analysts believe that a round

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

the West German mark. Therefore, the dollar-mark relationship should not be unduly disturbed.

**Institutional Bargain Hunting**

Over the week, eurodollar bond

prices have been concerned about a possible realignment of the European joint float currencies before the European Monetary System is adopted next year. It seems likely that any realignment will involve switching out of long-term Swiss franc bonds into long-term dollar bonds.

Some market participants said

that there is an open question as to whether the prospects for appreciation of the dollar will outweigh concern about a possible sell-off in eurodollar bond prices.

In any case, some of the prominent trading houses still hold the view that short-term dollar interest rates will rise further and so force bond prices down to bring yields up to a more competitive level with short-term rates.

In its weekly bond tele, Hill

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

**Commodities****Precious Metals Continue Orderly Retreat**

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ) — Prices of precious metals continued to retreat last week, though in an orderly fashion.

Gold recovered more than \$3 an ounce on Friday, but for the week with a Comex close of \$196.60, was down \$4.70. On Friday, silver dropped 6.20 cents an ounce, to close at \$5.93 and a fraction, crossing and recrossing the \$6 "barrier" still.

Platinum, too, gave up ground.

The nearby January contract began the week at \$332.70 an ounce and ended it at \$326.50.

Grains softened; wheat closed at \$3.74 a bushel, down a quarter of a cent for the week, while corn lost slightly more than 3 cents, beans gave up nearly 10 cents a bushel.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, December live cattle fell 38 cents a pound and hogs .85 cents a pound for the week.

**Directionless Market**

Analysts characterized the market as directionless, as prices touched contract highs in some months, then plunged to reports of heavy slayings and fears of large deliveries against December contracts.

A slow cash livestock market left

forunsettling rumors that the Carter administration would permit increased beef imports. The rumors flew late in the week after a U.S. Agriculture Department official reportedly said that meat reallocation quotas would be announced soon, allowing some cattle-producing options to make up for other countries' shortfall in filling their U.S. beef import quotas.

Consumer demand continued

strong for beef, despite prices hovering near life-of-contract highs.

On the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, December coffee futures lost 7.69 cents a pound as the inability of Central American producer nations to control falling prices became apparent.

Despite rumored producer buying in the futures market from a multimillion-dollar "price stabilization fund" that they reportedly have established, prices continued to fall on ample world coffee supplies.

News that El Salvador had lowered its price for last year's coffee crop to \$1.37 a pound from the \$1.60-a-pound minimum export price agreed upon by the Central American producers sent futures tumbling on Thursday.

The Central American prices

flour, which already had been undercut by several producing nations, appeared crushed Friday as futures again fell on rumors that El Salvador also would

lower its export price for the new crop being harvested.

On the New York Cocoa

Exchange,

December

cocoa

dropped sharply by 14.8 cents a pound. Analysts cited increased arrival of export cocoa from the Brazilian interior, as well as reports that last week's cacao bean purchases by the Ghanaian government were more than double the levels of a year ago, possibly indicating good supplies in both of those key producing nations.

Sugar prices took new two-month lows, weighing on the market

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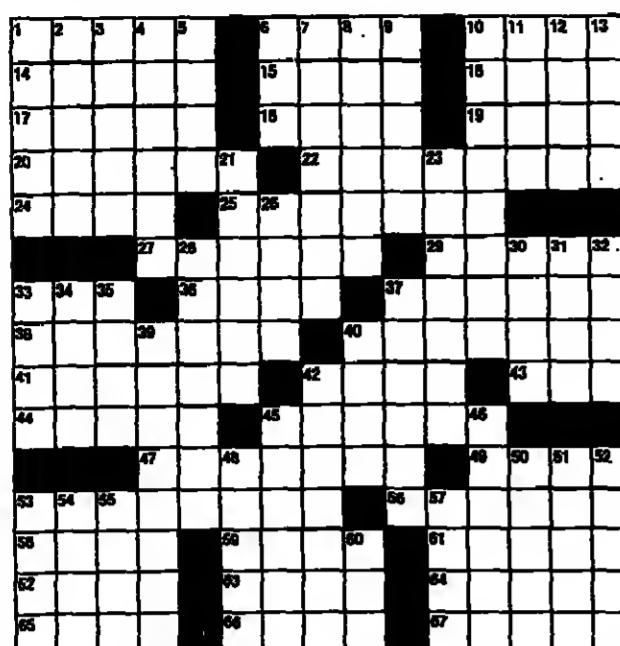
## Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Close	
Bruce	— Dec —	Mar —	Jan —	N.Y.	Habib	20	22	114	b	b	b	b	61%	114	2	+1-16
Bruce	15	b	b	—	Habib	20	244	124	b	b	b	b	61%	70	70	70
Bruce	25	b	b	—	Habib	70	125	36	b	b	b	b	61%	51	90	10+ 14
Bruce	35	b	b	—	Habib	70	21	16	b	b	b	b	61%	51	90	10+ 14
Bruce	45	b	b	—	Habib	70	14	14	b	b	b	b	61%	51	90	10+ 14
Bruce	55	b	b	—	Hausk	35	151	15	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	65	b	b	—	Hausk	35	174	61	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	75	b	b	—	Hausk	40	35	15	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	85	b	b	—	Hausk	40	106	46	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	95	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	105	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	115	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	125	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	135	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	145	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	155	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	165	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	175	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	185	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	195	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	205	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	215	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	225	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	235	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	245	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	255	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	265	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	275	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	285	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	295	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	305	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	315	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	325	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	335	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	345	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	355	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	365	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	375	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	385	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	395	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	405	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	415	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	425	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	435	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	445	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	455	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	465	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	475	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	485	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	495	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	505	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	515	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	525	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	535	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	545	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	555	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	565	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	575	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	585	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	595	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	605	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	615	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	625	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	635	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124	52	b	b	b	b	25%	25%	25%	25%
Bruce	645	b	b	—	Hausk	40	124									





## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- 1 Piano exercise
- 6 Pub specialties
- 10 Detailed information
- 14 Soda jerks' servings
- 15 Days of penitence
- 16 Mohammadan prince
- 17 Oak fruit
- 18 Type style
- 19 Dry
- 20 Cosmeticians' offerings
- 22 Rush-hour crowds, figuratively
- 24 Cover a bet at dice
- 25 Bunch up
- 27 Take back a former employee
- 28 Kind of circle or bear
- 29 Verb suffix
- 30 Eternal City
- 32 Floodgate
- 33 Particle in an atomic nucleus
- 40 Soft glove leather
- 41 Gruel source
- 42 Knox or Wayne

**DOWN**

- 1 Muffler
- 2 Hot chocolate drink
- 3 Audibly
- 4 "The — heart, the kindler hand":
- 5 Laborer, in Ivanhoe's day
- 6 High mountain
- 7 Unhurried ease
- 8 Box
- 9 Square one
- 10 Eager to obtain
- 11 "So may it be!"
- 12 Los zest
- 13 Battles buff on Olympus
- 14 "Don't — Leave Me."
- 15 1929 song
- 16 Gossip
- 17 Gulch
- 18 Italian coin
- 19 Mild oath
- 20 Black Watch garb
- 21 Shape of Malta
- 22 Shape of Malta
- 23 Give-and-take
- 24 Nimrod's need
- 25 "Leave Me."
- 26 "I'm writing a book about Beethoven"
- 27 "There's this girl who likes him, see, but he won't pay any attention to her, so you know what she does? Guess!"
- 28 "She kicks his piano!"
- 29 "What do you think of that?" she said!
- 30 "Show me a pilot sitting on his checklist..."
- 31 "And I'll show you a guy flying by the seat of his pants."
- 32 "Dagwood! Watch out!"
- 33 "Run, lickety split!"
- 34 "I've got to get more lickety into my split!"
- 35 "Sarge, can I have a pass?"
- 36 "I don't need to mop this floor, it's still clean."
- 37 "I heard that!!"
- 38 "Can't hear you, beetle."
- 39 "Dumb miserable excuse of a human being."
- 40 Spanish lords
- 41 Domestic pigeon
- 42 Sleuthbound
- 43 Change text
- 44 Fabric pattern
- 45 Country estate
- 46 Get in
- 47 Musical pauses
- 48 Encumber
- 49 Key Biscayne is one
- 50 Unit of heredity
- 51 Poes "The — Heart"
- 52 Spanish lords
- 53 Domestico
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# Dolphins Beat The Redskins; Rams Clinch

From Wire Dispatches

**WASHINGTON**, Dec. 3 — Bob Griese threw a 40-yard touchdown pass to Jimmy Cefalo and Gino Gagliano kicked three field goals to support the Miami defense today as the Dolphins defeated Washington, 16-0, handing the slumping Redskins their first shutout in seven National Football League seasons.

Miami, 9-5, kept alive its chances for an AFC wild-card playoff berth while Washington, 8-6, saw its hopes dampened. The Redskins, winners of only two of their last eight games, are in a battle with the New York Jets and the Atlanta Falcons for an NFC wild-card spot.

The Redskins had not been held scoreless since Nov. 21, 1971, when the Dallas Cowboys shut them out, 13-0. The loss was the third straight for the Redskins, who had not lost three in a row since 1970.

Hitchcock, who completed 14 of 27 passes for 170 yards, went to the air only when necessary as the Dolphins, and the Rams, won only one of their last eight games, are in a battle with the New York Jets and the Atlanta Falcons for an NFC wild-card spot.

Rashad, getting his ninth reception of the day, helped the Vikings hold onto a tie for first place in the NFC Central Division race. Their 8-5 record matches Green Bay's mark with two weeks remaining in the regular season.

The Vikings' game-winning 90-yard drive on the snowy turf erased a 27-21 Eagles' lead and capped a comeback from 27-14 halftime deficit.

Tarkenton threw a 6-yard touchdown pass to Rickey Young in the third quarter to pull the Vikes within 27-21. Randy Holloway had blocked Mike Michel's extra-point attempt to pave the way for the comeback.

**Bengals 20, Giants 17**

At East Rutherford, N.J., Pat Thomas returned an intercepted pass 33 yards for a touchdown and Hitchcock's late Frank Corral added a 35-yard field goal, breaking a 10-10 tie in the fourth quarter and giving the Los

Angels Rams a 20-17 victory over the New York Giants and a record-

Johnson's tying sixth straight NFC Western Division title.

The Dolphins' touchdown came in a 10-second burst when they marched 94 yards in 12 plays, following the second-

quarter fumble of half-kickoff.

**Bengals 37, Falcons 7**

At Cincinnati, safeties Scott Perry and Dick Jauron raced 39 and 24 yards with third-quarter interceptions and Pete Johnson added a 30-yard touchdown run as the Cincinnati Bengals damaged the playoff hopes of the Atlanta Falcons with a 37-7 victory.

The victory was the second of the season for the Bengals, who lost 12 of their first 13 games.

With Cincinnati projecting a 10-7 lead, Perry and Jauron picked off Atlanta's sixth straight game, drove 60 yards trouble to score on Willie Spencer's one-yard backfield plunge with 23 seconds left.

**Packers 17, Buccaneers 7**

At Tampa, Fla., David Whisman, who dropped their first three games, completed 13 of 18 passes, Hitchcock, including a 10-yard touchdown to the probes Lofton, at the Green Bay

Packers defeated the crippled Tampa and the Bay Buccaneers, 17-7.

Seattle 24, White Buccaneers, 17-7.

Seattle's Jim Hart, who has thrown six touchdowns in his nine touchdown passes to date, gave the Packers a 7-0 lead.

Hart, which was quickly raised by Chester, 24, in March's 27-yard field goal, 5-52

points to 10-4, and the probes Lofton, at the Green Bay.

Tampa's only score was a 14-yard run by George Ragdale.

The Bucks with their entire starting backfield and two offensive linemen sidelined with injuries received three more blows in the game. Defensive star Lee Roy Selmon and placekicker Neil O'Donnell both left the game with minor knee injuries and were unable

to return.

Ragdale, a second-year pro who entered the game with only 45 career yards rushing gained 70 yards in 12 carries, but left the game early in the third quarter with an injured right shoulder and did not return.

**Jets 24, Colts 16**

At New York, Wesley Walker caught touchdown passes of 48 and 2 yards to go over the 1,000-yard mark in receiving, and the New

Jets kept their playoff hopes alive with a 24-16 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

Walker gave the Jets the lead in the second period with a 48-yard touchback and one play after Baltimore had gone ahead, 10-7,

allowing two controversial calls.

Second-year receiver from California also took a 38-yard scoring pass from Matt Robinson in the third period to push New York to a 14-13 lead.

The victory was the eighth against six losses for the Jets and kept them in the race for an AFC wild-card playoff berth. The eight victories are the most for the Jets in a season since 1969.

**Saints 24, 49ers 13**

At New Orleans, Wes Chandler, rookie wide receiver, scored the first two regular-season touchdowns of his NFL career — on a 10-yard scramble and on a disputed 11 in the end zone — to lead New Orleans to a 24-13 victory over San Francisco.

Midway through the second quarter, he took a pass from Archie Manning a yard behind the line of scrimmage and then eluded tacklers to the left sideline for 58 yards.

Late in the final quarter, with New Orleans leading 17-13, Chandler went high over 49er defensive back Ricky Odum, took a pass from Manning but dropped it on the way down. It was ruled, however, that he had possession of the ball before the drop and the Saints were given the touchdown.

The teams played to a 3-3 tie in the first quarter, with San Francisco Ray Wersching booting a 45-yard field goal and the Saints' Steve Lyle-Mayer matching that with a 40-yarder later in the same period.

New Orleans then took a 17-13 lead as running back Chuck Muncie scored on a 6-yard burst and

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Waived Bill Singer, pitcher, to Cleveland on unconditional release.

National League  
CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Don Driskell, first baseman, to a six-year contract. Named Bill Fischer pitcher coach.

**FOOTBALL**  
National Football League

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Wayne Morris, running back, and John Barfield-Hoback, on the injured reserve list, signed Ted Forman, running back, and Warren Anderson, wide receiver.

**SOCCER**  
North American Soccer League  
PHILADELPHIA FURY—Returned Peter Osgood, forward, to the Chelsea club of London for undisclosed amount of cost.

**HOCKEY**  
National Hockey League

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Jim Bedard, goalie, to Hershey of the American Hockey League. Recalled Ratelle, Boston, from Hershey.



Marvin Johnson puts a left through the defense of Mate Parlov in their championship fight.

## Johnson Takes Parlov's Title

MARSALA, Sicily, Dec. 3 (AP)

Marvin Johnson of the United States scored a 10th-round technical knockout over Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia and captured the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight championship here last night.

The 24-year-old American challenger overpowered the 30-year-old Yugoslav, who showed the fatigue of losing 12 pounds in a couple of weeks to make the division limit of 175 pounds. It was the first time in his professional career that Parlov had been knocked out.

Dakin stopped Parlov, then sent him to the corner and proclaimed Johnson the new WBC champion.

After a short rest in his corner, Parlov walked over to Johnson and congratulated him about his ability to continue.

"I don't know what to say," the Yugoslav said later. "I know I have lost and that he was better than I thought. Now I need quite a few days of rest."

Both Southpaws

"It was a hard fight and I won it because I trained hard with the right southpaws," Johnson said.

Then, Parlov showed a rare spark

of energy and unleashed a right that hit Johnson straight in the face.

But Parlov's stiff legs made him an easy target. Johnson landed a couple of punches to Parlov's face and body, and Parlov folded a leg. The referee then began to count. Parlov straightened up and slowly stepped toward the challenger, who struck with a series of rights. Johnson chased Parlov to a corner where two rights again buckled Parlov's knees.

Dakin glanced at Parlov, then sent him to the corner and proclaimed Johnson the new WBC champion.

After a short rest in his corner, Parlov walked over to Johnson and congratulated him about his ability to continue.

Right Eye Cut

In the third round, Johnson opened a cut over Parlov's right eye, and by the fourth, Parlov was beginning to bled.

In the ninth round, Johnson dislodged Parlov's mouthguard for the first time, and he responded the cut over the Yugoslav's eye. Parlov was never a threat again.

Johnson's camp said he was hoping for a chance to meet the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, so that the WBC and WBA titles can be consolidated.

The WBA crown is at stake in a bout scheduled in Philadelphia on Tuesday when Mike Rossman, the champion, fights Aldo Traverso, an Italian challenger.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	13	10	.526	1
Philadelphia	13	7	.625	1
New Jersey	14	10	.556	2
Boston	13	12	.500	2
Atlanta	7	16	.300	8

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Athens	9	9	.500	2
Houston	11	7	.571	2
San Antonio	10	12	.455	3
Memphis	9	13	.400	3
Detroit	9	14	.385	4
Cleveland	7	16	.300	4

Western Conference

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	13	8	.619	2
Denver	12	13	.480	3
Minnesota	11	12	.476	3
Oregon	8	15	.348	6
Golden State	7	16	.300	7

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	17	6	.739	—
Los Angeles	17	7	.746	1
Portland	13	11	.520	4
Golden State	11	14	.444	6
San Diego	11	16	.407	8

Friday's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	11	.477	2
Washington	12	10	.526	2
Philadelphia	12	12	.500	2
New Jersey	11	13	.455	3
Los Angeles	10	14	.421	4
Minnesota	9	15	.385	5
Oregon	7	17	.300	7

Saturday's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	11	.477	2
Washington	12	10	.526	2
Philadelphia	12	12	.500	2
New Jersey</				

